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FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES A HARD PROBLEM TO SOLVE

All Other Terms of Peace Disposed of By the Cabinet.

PHILIPPINES TO BE RELINQUISHED,
WITH OR WITHOUT PROMISE OF REFORMS

Spain Must Surrender All West Indian Possessions and Pay
Their Debts—Cabinet's Answer Today.

Washington, July 29.—Nearly five hours' earnest discussion by the president and his constitutional advisers of the nature of the response to be made by the government to the Spanish overture for peace brought no conclusion, and the subject necessarily was postponed for consideration at another meeting of the cabinet, to meet at 12:30 o'clock tomorrow.

Such was the formal statement made at the conclusion of the day's work by a member of the cabinet, who was questioned upon the subject. A final conclusion, however, is much nearer than this statement would seem to indicate, and indeed there is little reason to doubt that an agreement has been reached on all substantial points at issue, and that what remains to be done tomorrow is rather to smooth away minor points of difference and to make the answer expected by Mr. Cambon.

The point under discussion during the greater part of the meeting was what disposition should be made of the Philippines. On the other issue unanimity developed. There was to be independence demanded for Cuba, Porto Rico was to be ceded to the United States, cooling stations were to be acquired at Guam, in the Ladrones Islands, and one in the Caroline Islands. These propositions were disposed of quickly, but when it came to the Philippines some diversity of opinion was revealed. As near as can be gathered, this did not relate mainly to the retention of the islands, for on that proposition a majority of the cabinet has speedily recorded in the negative. But, accepting the broad proposition that Spain was to be allowed to keep these possessions, other questions of importance developed, and it was felt that these must be answered definitely before the subject could be disposed of.

There was no question as to the propriety of demanding the cooling stations in the Philippines, and while there reasonably might be a difference of opinion as to the location and extent of this station, little difficulty was expected to be encountered in solving that problem, because the matter could be referred to the navy board, who are competent to deal with the subject.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

The perplexing problem was what form of government should be instituted in the Philippines, and what should be the nature of the guarantee required of Spain that the new government should be liberal and autonomous in character. These questions hinged on the primary question of whether or not in prescribing a change in the conditions in the Philippines. Some members of the cabinet felt that the insurgents under Aguinaldo, having acted independently of the United States from the very beginning of the insurrectionary movement, and having lately shown a disposition to make trouble for us, should be treated as rebels, and that no moral obligation was upon the United States in the settlement of terms of peace. On the other hand, it was urged that our government should insist on a guarantee that the principles of the United States would be maintained, and that this would be done best in the present case by requiring Spain to extend genuine autonomy to the Philippines. It was just such points as this that the discussion proceeded all day.

POINTS SETTLED.

A point that was quickly established was that there should be no reference of any phase of the question of the disposition of the islands to any concert or individual action by outside powers. Another point was settled, though there was no formal action on it, was that no protest against the continuance of military or naval operations, pending the peace negotiations, would avail in the slightest; that there would be no armistice, no suspension of operations, nor any modification whatever of present plans until the Spanish government had agreed to the terms proposed.

SPAIN WILL NOT ACCEPT.

Some discussion was ordered as to the probability of Spanish acceptance of our terms. It was differed, though it can be stated that several of the more influential members of the cabinet believed that the terms substantially agreed on would not be accepted by Spain at once. While believing that the proposition made should in all reason constitute the minimum to be considered, some expressed the belief that Spain would not be immediately disposed to reach an agreement on them and that possibly a considerable lapse of time would ensue before that government would be ready to yield, meaningly seeking a compromise, which, it was asserted, was not to be entertained for a moment. Others took the ground that there was every indication that Spain had decided to make terms and that what was now proposed would soon be accepted, to avoid further disaster.

Our answer will make no mention of a money indemnity. Neither will there be any armistice at all. The answer

will be in the nature of an ultimatum and if Spain does not accept it she will fare worse in the future. The note from Spain it is said, was a very adroit and equivocal document, implying that the only question involved was Cuba. Apparently Spain might not really have intended getting a direct answer from us, but only to open diplomatic correspondence.

AUTONOMY FOR PHILIPPINES.

With respect to the proposition to require Spain to grant an autonomous form of government to the Philippines in the event that she is allowed to retain those islands, it is suggested that little opposition can be expected from Spain. It has been reported already that in their desperation the Spanish officials, hemmed in at Manila, with the consent of the Madrid government, have made the broadest promises to the natives if they would return to their allegiance to the Spanish crown. Inasmuch as the insurgents are now so firmly established as to make it impossible that Spain could overcome them unaided, it seems only probable that the Spanish government will be able to make any pledge in the direction of granting an autonomous government that would result in the submission of the natives. The greatest difficulty about the matter is that it must be assumed that the United States is willing to accept the autonomy of the natives, something it was not disposed of unable to do in the Cuban case.

Admiral Dewey may be called to Washington later on to consult with the administration as to the general situation in the Philippines, the reforms that are needed in the political form of government in the islands and the location that should be reserved for our cooling station there.

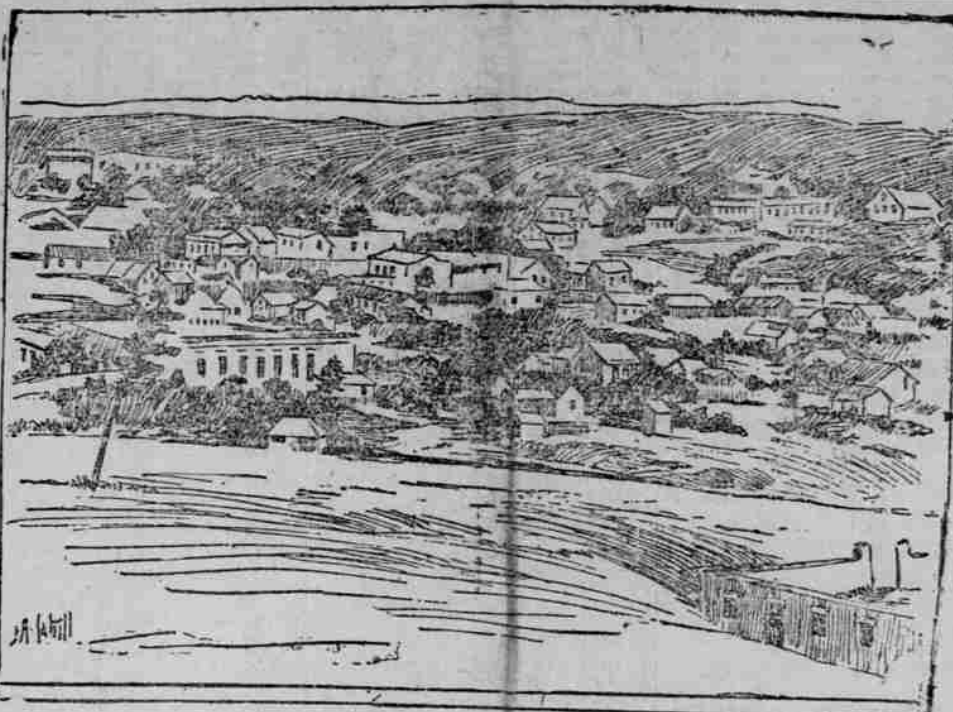
SITUATION AT MANILA.

One factor in the protracted discussion of the Philippine problem was the absence of advice as to the existing situation there. At this date, a point that might be of considerable importance in the adjustment of the question. The unconfirmed dispatch reporting that Manila had surrendered was read and commented on, as indicating that definite action without the knowledge of the exact situation at Manila might cause a statement regarding the situation that did not exist.

The formal papers crystallizing the results of the two sessions today will be ready for action tomorrow. A formal vote will be taken, and the answer of this government is likely to be communicated to Spain before night-fall.

It is said that the government's response will be "handed to" Mr. Cambon, whence it may fairly be inferred that the ambassador is to call in person for it at the White House as soon as he is notified that the answer is ready. The simple matter of handing this communication to the ambassador may involve quite important results. In the event of its being sent by him or handed to him, this act will be in the nature of a finality, and there will be nothing remaining for the ambassador to do but to forward the communication to Madrid. If, on the other hand, he is invited to the White House to receive the communication, it opens

(Continued on Page 2)



GENERAL VIEW OF PONCE, ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF PORTO RICO, WHERE AMERICANS WERE WELCOMED.

FUSION CONFERENCE AT OGDEN

FIFTEEN REPUBLICAN DEMOCRATS GET TOGETHER.

May Start a Paper to Promote the Cannon Co-operation Idea—Names of Those Who Attended.

(Special to The Herald.)

Ogden, July 29.—There was a fusion meeting tonight in the office of Fred J. Kiesel. About 15 of those Democrats known to be in favor of the fusion movement discussed ways and methods of the campaign this fall. Among those who responded to invitations passed along by word of mouth were the following: J. Kiesel, L. Shurill, J. F. Crowley, J. Weber, L. A. Osteln, Joe Wilcox, John M. Ferrin, James B. Smith, F. H. Christensen, W. H. Curston, H. B. McCordie and Louise Lotgreen.

EVANSTON DEMOCRATS.

Delegates Chosen to Attend the State Convention.

(Special to The Herald.)

Evanston, Wyo., July 29.—The Democratic county convention for the nomination of delegates to attend the state convention at Casper was held here today. The following delegates were chosen: A. V. Quinn, J. H. Ward, W. A. Hocker, L. N. Huggins, W. W. Miles, J. A. Beckwith, Matthew Morrow, F. H. Harrison, R. A. Keenan, William Hinton, John C. Ham, P. J. Quealey, Ralph Friend, James Burdette, J. K. Graft, Frank Mills, John O'Brien, and J. H. Smith.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

Will Be Held at Santiago Until About September 1.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, D. C., July 29.—It was stated at the war department today that the Twenty-fourth infantry would probably be held at Santiago until all the Spanish prisoners had been embarked or Spain. This regiment, together with the Twentieth, which will also do guard duty for

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN IDAHO

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR RESULTING IN TWO DEATHS.

Charred Bodies of a Man and a Woman Found in the Ruins of a Burned Brewery.

(Special to The Herald.)

Kendrick, Ida., July 29.—One of the most shocking and mysterious tragedies ever committed in the Potlatch country took place today at a building known as "The Brewery," about one and a half miles east of Kendrick, resulting in the burning of the building and the remains, charred almost beyond recognition, of Mrs. E. E. Marasek, wife of the proprietor of the Kendrick market, and Nicholas Gehlen, the owner of the building.

The building was first discovered on fire at 8 o'clock this morning by six farmers who were driving to town, but who made no effort to save the structure, believing that there was no one inside, and feeling that perhaps there was a great powder about. While the men were watching the building two shots were heard, which it is now believed, were the ones that caused the death of the occupants. Whether there was a fight between them over business affairs that they were interested in, resulting in the murder, has been covered up by the fire, which burned the forms so that it is impossible to tell.

MUSIC FOR TORREY'S RIDERS.

Famous Dodge City Cowboy Band Will Be Enlisted.

Pueblo, Colo., July 29.—Colonel Torrey of the Rough Riders, telegraphed: "Jacksonville, Fla., July 29.—Jack Sinclair, Leader of the Dodge City Cowboy Band, Pueblo:

Kicked By a Horse.

(Special to The Herald.)

Evanston, Wyo., July 29.—Yesterday morning, while attending to some horses on Emmett Hare's ranch up Bear river, J. Dickey was kicked by a horse. The injury was kicked to be serious and Dr. Harrison was summoned. He found the man suffering intensely, having been kicked several times. He will recover.

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

Discussion of Peace Terms. Miles in Porto Rico.

New Turi Records. Situation at Santiago. Board of Public Works. Manila Not Captured.

Editorial. Judgment in Water Case Affirmed. Financial and Commercial. In Railway Circles. Condition of Trade.

The Queen of Sheba. State News.

Local Politics. Taxation For Salt Lake County. In the Social Realm.

ASPHALTUM LEASE VOID.

Colorado Company Did Not Comply With Regulations.

Washington, July 29.—The injunction restraining the secretary of the Interior and commissioner of Indian affairs from declaring void a lease of the American Asphalt Company of Colorado, has been dissolved, and the case dismissed upon agreement of counsel.

The injunction restrained the interior department from interfering with a lease granted the American Asphalt company by the United States and White River tribes of Indians. The department claimed that the asphalt company did not comply with certain regulations in regard to the filing of maps.

HANNA'S TARDY DENIAL.

Declares His Brother Did Not Cheat the Government.

Cleveland, O., July 29.—Senator Hanna was today shown a copy of the speech of Representative James Hamilton Lewis, which was printed in the Congressional Record, and in which it was charged that Mr. Hanna's brother had sold a yacht worth \$40,000 to the government for \$25,000, and that Assistant Secretary Roosevelt had been forced to retire from the department because he "protested against the infamy."

Senator Hanna denounced the charge as "a libelous lie. He said his brother offered the yacht Comanche to the government, not as a speculation, but because the government wanted to buy such boats. The Comanche cost \$50,000. A board of naval experts, appointed by Mr. Roosevelt, appraised the boat at \$15,000, and it was sold for that sum."

Funeral of Hamilton Fish.

New York, July 29.—The funeral services over the body of the late Sergeant Hamilton Fish, jr., of the Rough Riders, who was killed in the assault on Santiago, were held here in St. Mark's Episcopal church. There was a tremendous crowd in the vicinity of the church when the corpse began and they were unable to enter the building.

MILES' INVADING ARMY GIVEN A GREAT OVATION

People of Porto Rico Extend Enthusiastic Welcome to American Soldiers.

PONCE, WITH 50,000 INHABITANTS,
PROMPTLY SURRENDERS UPON DEMAND

Slight Skirmish at Yauco, In Which Spaniards Were Routed
—Not an American Killed.

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Port of Ponce, Porto Rico (via the Island of St. Thomas, D. W. I.), July 28.—The port of Ponce surrendered to Commander C. H. Davis of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie. There was no resistance, and the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm. Major General Miles arrived here this morning at daylight with General Ernest's brigade and General Wilson's division on board transports. General Ernest's brigade immediately started for the town of Ponce, three miles inland, which capitulated this afternoon.

The American troops are pushing toward the mountains, and will join General Henry with his brigade at Yauco, which has been captured by our troops.

A fight before the latter place on Tuesday last was won by the American volunteers. The Spaniards have a population of 50,000, now under the American flag. The populace received troops and saluted the flag with wild enthusiasm.

"Navy has several prizes, also 70 lighters. Railway stock partly destroyed, now restored. Telegraphic communication also being restored. Cable instruments destroyed. Have sent to Jamaica for others. This is a prosperous and beautiful territory. The army will soon be in mountain region; weather delightful; troops in best of health and spirits; anticipate no insurmountable obstacle in future. Results thus far have been accomplished without the loss of a single life."

"NELSON A. MILES."

Major General.

"Secretary of War, Washington.—In the affair of the 38th Captain Edward J. Gibson, company A, was wounded in left hip; Captain J. H. Prior, company I, slightly wounded in hand; Private James Drummond, company K, two wounds in neck; and Private Benjamin F. Roebuck, company L, slightly wounded in right arm. All of the Sixth Massachusetts are well."

THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

The Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois went to Porto Rico, on the Dixie. This Dixie was largely manned by the Maryland naval reserves.

TERMS OF SURRENDER.

American Troops Welcomed By the Inhabitants.

Washington, July 29.—The navy department has posted the following bulletin: "St. Thomas, July 29.—U. S. S. Massachusetts, Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28.—Commander Davis, with the Dixie, Annapolis, Wasp and Gloucester, left Guanica on July 27 to blockade Ponce and capture lighters for United States army. City of Ponce and Playa were surrendered to Commander Davis upon demand at 12:30 a. m., July 28. Spanish flag hoisted 6 a. m., July 28. Spanish garrison evacuated."

"Provisions of articles of surrender upon occupation by army:

"1. Garrison to be allowed to retire.

"2. Civil government to remain in force.

"3. Police and fire brigade to be maintained without arms.

"4. Captain of port not to be made a prisoner.

"Arrived at Ponce from Guanica with Massachusetts and Cincinnati, General Miles and General Wilson and transport at 6:40 a. m., July 28. Commenced landing army in captured sugar lighters. No resistance. Troops welcomed by inhabitants; great enthusiasm. Captured 60 lighters, 20 sailing vessels and 120 tons of coal."

"HIGGINSON."

General.

MORE TRANSPORTS NEEDED.

Troops of Coppinger's Division Waiting at Tampa.

Washington, July 29.—General Shafter was heard from this afternoon in a message relating to the transports in Santiago which are wanted to carry additional forces to Porto Rico. He reported that they were being unloaded as fast as possible, and that the Yucatan, Allegheny, Comal and San Marcus sailed for Tampa yesterday, while the Segurana, Miami and Matava were to sail today. The department wants at least three of these boats at once at Tampa to load on the artillery and cavalry of Coppinger's division. General Coppinger telegraphed today that so far these troops have left Tampa:

"Eleventh and Nineteenth infantry, under General Schwan; batteries C and M of the Seventh artillery, troops B, Second cavalry, and A, Fifth cavalry."

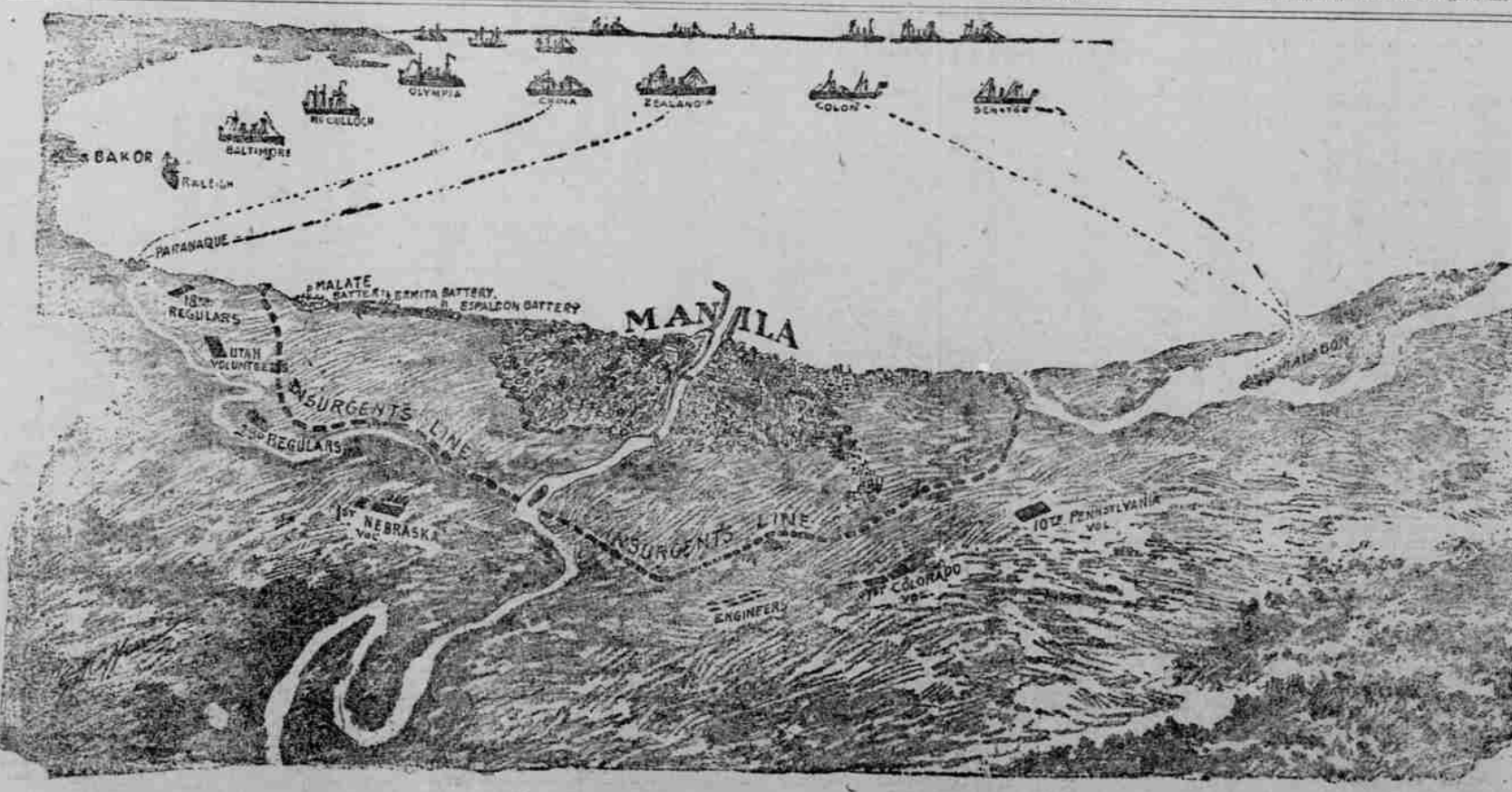
The following troops are waiting transports: Batteries K and M, Fifth artillery; E of the Sixth, H of the Seventh and O of the Fourth. The Fifth infantry and Fifth cavalry, General Hudson's brigade, consisting of the Second Georgia, Fifth Maryland and First Florida, and General Snyder's headquarters, as well as the division quartermasters.

PLANS DISARRANGED.

Miles Has Broken Communication With the Strategy Board.

Washington, July 29.—The change of base of operations for the Porto Rican expedition has resulted in a complete rearrangement of plans of the signal service for that campaign.

There will be no cable connections made with our army at Guanica, as would have been the case had the original landing place been taken, and the war balloon, instead of being expedited ahead, will be held at Tampa pending



THE ABOVE VIEW, SHOWING HOW COMPLETELY MANILA IS INVESTED BY AMERICANS AND INSURGENTS, EXPLAINS THE BELIEF ENTERTAINED AT WASHINGTON THAT THE CITY WILL SURRENDER AS SOON AS DEWEY MAKES THE DEMAND. THE LOCATION OF THE UTAH BATTERIES OF LIGHT ARTILLERY IS SHOWN TO THE LEFT OF THE CITY, NEAR PARANQUE.